經濟安全與世界和平
Economic Security and World Peace

By ALVIN H. HANSEN
漢森著 靜安譯

It is obvious that international security and world peace cannot be achieved except through international cooperation, but we shall need to reiterate this again and again in the generation that lies ahead. It is of the utmost importance continually to keep before us the fact that the maintenance of peace is no easy matter. We were naive after the war of 1914-18. As a nation the United States had not the slightest conception how difficult it is to maintain the peace of the world. And it is difficult because successful international cooperation is no easy task.

人們要明白，國際安全和世界和平要沒有國際間的合作是不會成功的。可是在未來的歲月中我們還需要對於這一點重複的申明。維持和平不是件容易的事，不能束手高閣，這對我們是再重要不過的。在一九一四到一九一八年大戰之後，我們太樂觀了。像美國這樣一個國家沒有感到維持世界和平有絲毫的困難。可是這事體是艱苦的，因為有效的國際合作是不容易的。

We embarked upon the war in an atmosphere wholly different from that of the war of 1914-18. The young men who were drafted undertook the business at hand with a firm purpose to carry through to the end, but free from unrealistic and superficial illusions. Few could see clearly where we were coming out or what would be the solution for the tangled and obstinate problems confronting the modern world. There was no choice. We had to carry on. But there were no illusions about an easy and happy future as we girded ourselves to push through to victory.

我們這次參戰和加入一九一四年到一九一八年的戰爭是在完全不同的氛圍中。應徵入伍的青年們都抱有誓不達到目的不止的決心，毫無不切實際而淺薄的迷夢。很少人能看清我們的出路在那裏和面臨現代世界複雜繁難的問題如何解決。我們沒有選擇的餘地，只有腳踏實地的作下去。因為我們拚命的追求勝利，顧不得去幻想舒適和快樂的前途。

We began the last war with high hopes and ended it in disillusionment; we began this war disillusioned, but with the war ended in Europe and in the Pacific as well, we emerge in a revival of hope and a growing spirit of confidence—a confidence born of a realistic sifting of the difficulties confronting us.

我們參加第一次世界大戰的時候，抱着絕大的希望，結局使我們大失所望。我們這次參戰並沒有什麼幻想，但是隨着在歐亞兩州戰爭的勝利，為們的希望再度來潮並充滿了自信，這種自信是從檢討我們當前種種困難後而得到的結論。

I believe that there are deep and fundamental reasons why we may expect that the settlement following this war will rest on a more secure foundation than that which followed the war of 1914-18. This faith rests not merely in the belief that the terrific experience which has twice confronted this generation has made it less naive and more realistic. It rests even more upon a constellation of factors that were not planned by human beings—factors that will profoundly shape the course of future history.

我相信我們所以希望這次解決戰後世界問題要放在較第一次世界大戰後更安全的基礎上是有深遠的基本的原因。這種信念不只是建立在兩次大戰所遭遇的驚人的經驗，還種經驗更使得我們不那樣的天真而趨於現實了。而且還有好多非人類所造成的因子存在着，這些因子構成了未來歷史的過程。

Why did the settlement following the war of 1914-18 end so disastrously? Is there any firm ground upon which to erect hopes that the prospect following this war will be better? To these fundamental questions we must seek an answer in terms both of world politics and of world economics.

為什麼第一次大戰後世界問題的解決這樣的不幸呢？我們的希望建立在什麼樣的堅固基礎上，認為這次大戰後世界問題的解決比上次要好些呢？我們必須從世界政治和世界經濟方面找出這些基本問題的答案

The settlement following the war of 1914-18 was doomed to failure for several reasons. World opinion had not yet advanced to a point that made possible even the minimum conditions necessary for the functioning of an international political organization. In the United States we were not even prepared to join the League of Nations. There was no general awareness of how difficult a matter it is to preserve world peace. Following the Napoleonic Wars, the world had become accustomed to a condition of general peaceful relations, with wars limited to restricted areas, such as the American Civil War and the Franco-Prussian War. The war of 1914-18, once finished, was not thought likely to recur. Large liberal elements in the western democracies had never been convinced that the war was not the product of capitalist and imperialist blundering or, worse yet, contrived with malicious intent. There was no deep feeling that the very existence of the nation was at stake.

有好幾個理由証明第一次大戰後世界問題的解決是注定了要失敗的。世界的輿論還沒有進展到成立一種國際上政治組織的些微需要。美國甚至沒有準備參加國際聯盟。一般人全不理解保持世界和平是如何困難的事體。拿破侖戰爭以後，世界上各國處於和平時代，戰爭亦僅限於少數地方，像美國的內戰和普德戰爭。一九一四至一九一八年第一次世界大戰後，人們想不到會再有戰事。在西歐民主國家內的大批自由份子決不相信戰爭不是資本主義和帝國主義者瘋狂行動的產物，更壞的是他們不懷好意互相傾軋。他們沒有深切的感覺到國家是存在於危險中。

Accordingly, the belief that it was necessary to build an international force to preserve the peace of the world was wholly lacking, at least in the United States. The grave danger of war was not adequately realized. We were prepared to take our chances; we drifted on, without knowing it, to the brink of national disaster.

因此，他們相信成立國際組織，並無須要，至少在美國是這樣。他們沒有了解嚴重的戰爭危險。我們準備走自已的路，不知不覺中我們陷入了國家危難的邊緣了。

Equally important is the international political situation in Europe, following the war of 1914-18, was in an unstable equilibrium. The peace of Versailles failed to take cognizance of stark realities.

另一個同等的重要事實是第一次大戰後歐洲國際政治情勢處於不穩定的均衡中。凡爾賽的和平條約沒有認清嚴肅的現實。

(To Be Continued 未完

本市新聞
Local News

The Mass Marriage Ceremony sponsored by the Tientsin Municipal Bureau of Social Affairs will take place to-day at 3 p.m. at the Great China Theatre. Forty-four couples will be united in holy wedlock on this day.

本市社會局主辦之集團結婚將於今午三時在中國大戲院舉行，屆時四十四對新人將參加此神聖之婚禮

According to a report made by Mr. Chang Hsi-yang, Director of the Tientsin Municipal Bureau of Public Utilities, from January to April of this year both the trams and the buses showed a profit. Since May, commodity prices bagan to rise and this reflected upon electricity, gasoline and foodstuffs. Since the revision of foreign exchange, imported materials increased by 100 percent. The hot weather, curfew restrictions, student movements, the refusal on the part of certain people to purchase tickets greatly decreased the income of the Bus and Tram Administration resulting in the present deficit of over CNC $7,000,000,000. During the first half of September a further deficit of CNC$1,000.000,000 was experienced, Besides, the Administration owes CNC$600,000,000 to over-time workers. Excluding interest on bank loans, the Administration immediately needs over CNC$3,899,000,000 for electricity, gasoline, general repair of trams and buses, education of workers' children, and so forth. If the Administration were allowed to increase the tram tickets to CNC$500 per route and CNC$1,000 for a bus ticket, then the daily income would be increased by 50 to 60 million dollars, and within a period of 6 to 7 months all financial obligations would be liquidated. The Tientsin Bus and Tram Administration employs about 1,000 people.

據本市公用局長張錫羊之報告本年自元月至四月之期間內津市之電車公共汽車事業皆有盈餘，自五月起物價起始騰漲，影響波及電氣，汽油與食糧，因外匯之調整，進口貨物漲價百分之百，而氣候之炎熱，夜間之戒嚴學生之活動，及若干人士之拒絕購票種種原因使公共汽車電車之收入銳減以致現下虧累超過七十億元之鉅，在九月份之上半月又虧累十億元，此外電汽車管理處尚欠工人之加工工資六億元除去銀行借款之利息，管理處現下急需款三十三億九千九百萬元用以支付電氣，汽油，及修理電車與公共汽車，及工人子弟教育等費用，如電車票能增至五百元一段公共汽車票增至一千元一段則管理處之每日收入將增加五千萬至六千萬元如此繼六七月後所有之欠債始能償清，現下電汽車管理處共有員工約一千人

The Hopei Postal Administration announced that out of the 79 post offices within its jurisdiction, 36 are in Communist-infested areas. This includes 363 postal sub agencies and 42 postal routes totalling 3,155 kilometers 40 large bags of mail directed to Communist held areas are now stored at the Head Office in Tientsin.

河北郵政管理局最近宣稱在該局所轄之七十九郵局中有三十六處現在共匪佔領區共中包括三百六十三個支局及四十二條郵政路線共長三千一百五十五公里，目下本市有四十大包郵件係寄往匪區者均無法到出而積存於總局內。

Five hundred Japanese war prisoners and members of their families have arrived in Tientsin from various parts of Shansi province. They are concentrated near the West Station awaiting a repatriation boat, which is scheduled to arrive the early part of next month.

本市現有五百名日本戰俘及其家屬新近由山西各地送到，彼等現被集中於西站附近等候遣送輪船預計下月初該輪即可到達。

Kiessling & Bader, a German confectionery and bakery, will henceforth be operated by the Municipal Bureau of Foreign Affairs. Thirty per cent of the net profits will be handed over to the Alien Property Administration which will provide two persons to take charge of all accounts and also the stock.

前由德人經營之起士林麵包糖菓店將由市政府外事處管轄，該店純利百分之三十將提交敵偽產業管理局，該局並派兩人管理其一切帳目與存貨。

According to an information recently issued by the Executive Yuan, the Summer Daylight Saving Time will be extended to be effective till the end of October instead of this 30th.

行政院頃通令全國夏令日光節約時間延長至十月底，按夏令時間原定至本月三十日止。

美政府人員呼籲繼續將食糧出口運至歐洲
U.S. Officials Ask Continued Exports of Food to Europe

Washington, September 20 (USIS).—Two high U.S. government officials called for continued exports of food abroad, while the Department of Agriculture foresaw another year of critically low bread rations in many areas of the world.

美國新聞處華盛頓九月二十日電：美國兩高級官員會請求政府繼續將食糧出口運至國外，美國農業部亦預知來年世界上將有多處將發生糧荒。

Secretary of Commerce W. Averell Harriman, warned in a Cleveland, Ohio, speech that no recovery plan could succeed without adequate exports of food to Europe. He declared:

商業部長哈瑞門在奧亥奧州（譯音）之演講中曾以警告之口吻謂若無相當之食糧出口運至歐洲則無一復興計劃得以成功。氏稱：

"Hungry and hopeless men can't work efficiently. Anarchy and chaos may well ensue, and the kind of world to which we aspire will be impossible to attain. Our welfare is inseparably bound up with the welfare of western Europe. That area, in turn, for a time at least, depends upon adequate shipments of American food,"

「飢餓與絕望之人工作效率上絕不能高，甚至能引起無政府之混亂狀態，若此則吾人所理想之世界即不能實現，吾人之幸福與西歐之幸福係合而不可分之關係，該地（指歐洲）至少在一期間內。賴相當數量之食糧由美國運去。」

Hariman was joined by Under Secretary of Agriculture Norris E. Dodd, just returned from the annual meeting of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization in Geneva, in urging voluntary reduction of meat consumption in the United States to meet urgent food needs abroad. Dodd, at a Washington news conference, said voluntary rationing is necessary to avert a famine abroad and prevent a collapse of friendly European governments.

哈瑞門又與新近由日內瓦參加聯合國農業與食糧年會歸來之農業副部長道得氏共同發出呼籲請求美國人民自動減低肉類之消耗庶幾用以供應國外之迫切需要食物，道得氏在華盛頓對新聞界稱美國人民之自動供出口糧足能使歐洲其他國家避免飢饉而不致有崩潰之情形。

法越爭端結束聲中發生新枝節
French Vietnam Clash Near End

NEW COMPLICATIONS ARISE IN TALKS

Saigon, September 19 (Reuter)—Cochin-China Council, in a special session in Saigon yesterday, introduced a new complication into the French Indo-China dispute when it passed a motion of "no confidence" in Dr. le van Hoach, pro-French President of Cochin-China, the autonomous republic in Indo-China which has functioned for 18 months with French approval.

西貢九月十九日路透電：昨日西貢交趾支那委員會特別會議，於通過不信任越南共和國自治政府親法之交趾支那主席范當希之臨時動議時，又於法越爭端中，引起新糾紛。交趾支那自治政府於法國同意下，成立已十八閱月。

The Cochin-China Council's resolution requested the French High Commissioner for Indo-China, M. Emile Bollaert, to arbitrate in the "deadlock".

交趾支那國務委員會決議，要求法國駐越南高級專員波拉埃調處此一「僵局」。

It has caused complications because some Parties want Cochin-China to be part of the Vietnam Republic and call Dr. le van Hoach's Government "a discredited puppet administration." while other want Cochin-China to keep its separate political identity.

其所以引越紛擾之原因，為若干黨派希望交趾支那成為越南共和國之一部份，彼等稱范當希政府為傀儡政府」，而其他黨派則希望交趾支那脫離越南，政治獨立。

Hope for Solution
巴黎希望保大提出商談

This development occurred as reports from Hongkong yesterday raised hopes of a settlement in the fighting betwsen the French and Vietnamese (French Indo-China Nationalists), which started last December.

此新情勢，發生於昨日由香港方面透來之消息引起越後解決自去年十二月以來之法越戰爭希望之時

The declaration by the ex-Emperor Bao Dai of readiness to negotiate with the French authorities is welcomed in responsible French quarters as a constructive response to the policy recently outlined on behalf of the French Government by the French High Commissioner, M. Bollaert, says a Paris report.

巴黎某消息稱越南廢王保大，願為法國當局進行協商之聲明，已受到法國負責方面歡迎，認為係對不久前代表法國政府之法國駐越高級專員波拉埃氏所宣佈法國對越政策之具有建設性的反應。

It is noted that Bao Dai speaks of the "independence" of Indo-China, while M, Bollaert of the "autonomy," but it is thought in Paris that a bridge between the two will not be difficult to find.

據謂保大所指者為越南之「獨立，而波拉埃所指則為越南之「自治，」但巴黎方面認為於此二者間，尋覓一溝通之橋樑，並非困難之事。

It is expected in Paris that Bao Dai will now make an official approach to the French authorities, and there may in the meantime be a further declaration of French policy designed to encourage all those in Indo-China prepared to rally round Bao Dai.

巴黎方面盛望保大，即開始正式與法國當局接觸，採取路徑，法國方面或將於最近再度發表對越政策聲明，以鼓勵，越南願與保大合作或擁護保大之人。

The Chinese-English Intelligence

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聯合國大會美蘇展開外交戰
各國將于兩壁壘中決擇一方
Diplomatic Tug Of War Beclouds UN Assembly
U.S. Soviet Fight Over Veto Forces All Nations To Choose Side In Start

Flushing Meadows, Sept. 21 (Central News).—The General Assembly ended its first week of labors today and although the list of delegations wishing to make opening statements is far from being exhausted battle lines have already been drawn as two of the United Nations' most influential members, the United States and USSR, have all the nations to choose sides, some willingly, some reluctantly. The Russo-American diplomatic tug of war which so beclouds international horizon is now casting its ominous shadow over the Assembly.

中央社佛拉辛草地九月二十一日電：聯合國大會今日已結束其第一週之工作，大會中要求發言之代表，雖尚繼續有人，但由於聯合國中美蘇兩大强國，已顯然針鋒相對，壁壘分明，故所有會員國，以至必需或不得不選擇彼等之道路，加入一邊。美蘇之外交戰，已如烏雲壓頂籠罩聯合國大會。

On surface the most contentious question which has cropped up so far in the general debate concerns the big power veto. But underlying this euphemistic principle of unanimity among permanent members in the Security Council is the most fundamental issue of American voting strength versus the Soviet voting strength or majority rule versus the minority rule.

表面上，最引起爭論且會是屬於大會辯論中之問題，為否決權問題，然潛伏於安理會永久會員國此讓完之一致表決原則之下者，則為美國選舉表決力對蘇聯表決力及多數制對少數制之基本問題。

大會插曲
Tribute To La Guardia

Flushing Meadows, Sept. 21. (Reuter).—The General Assembly of the United Nations resumed its session here yesterday with delegates from Yugoslavia and Byelo-Russia paying tribute to Mr. Fiorello La Guardia, former Mayor of New York and UNRRA Director-General, who died yesterday.

佛拉辛草地九月二十一日路透電：聯合國大會昨日於此間繼續開會時，南斯拉夫與白俄羅斯代表首先起立代表各該國向昨日逝世之前紐約市長及聯總署長拉加第亞致悼念之意。

M. Jan Masarky, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister, was first to speak when the general debate was resumed. He told the United Nations General Assembly that in certain quarters too much emphasis was being laid on the negative and tragically not enough on the positive in connection with the United Nations.

大會繼續討論時，首先發言者為捷外長馬薩里克，渠告聯合國大會稱，某方面對於聯合國過於强調其消極的作用與意義而於積極方面，則不幸，甚為不够。

捷外長要求報紙支持國際協調
Urges Press Support

"The Press and radio can and should render a still greater service to the cause of the united world if it would stress the more positive achievements resulting from seeing eye to eye rather than to produce sensational headlines that magnify any lack of agreement," M. Masaryk stated.

馬氏稱：「報紙與電台如對於由同意與一致所獲之積極成就，予以强調，而不僅以表出缺乏任何協同一致之刺激標題報導，則其對於國際協調合作之貢獻必更大。」

"When it comes to helping innocent and untrained children, who, indeed, would not give his wholehearted support to the project of an International Children's Emergency Fund and the United Nations appeal for children?

「如問題為救助無辜與未經教育之兒童時，則何人能不對國際兒童救濟金與聯合國為兒童之呼籲加以全力支持？」

"On behalf of my Government I say we are going to do our utmost to help these innocent survivors of the last cataclyst."

「余代表捷克政府申述吾人目前正盡吾人最大能力，以援助此次大戰刧餘之無辜人民。」

Other points from M. Masaryk's speech were:

馬薩里克演詞之另一可注意之點為：

Reconstruction—"Short term post-war relief has become rather dangerously confused with long-term reconstruction and money advanced which was meant to buy machinery has been spent in buying bread, margarine, and coal.

復興建設……「戰後短期救濟工作與長期建設工作相混淆，至為危險，而原為購買機器，預支之款又多為購買麵包，人造奶油及煤炭所用罄。」

"While short-term and long-term planning is so thoroughly mixed up, there is not much chance for real preparation of a permanent economic peace."

當長期建設與臨時性之救濟工作如此混淆時，絕少真正準備永久經濟和平之機會。

東西之分裂
East And West Rift

Trade with Russia—"If anyone thinks that being helped by neighbours or helping them means that we are putting ourselves off from normal economic intercourse with the whole world he is wrong. An overwhelming majority of the Czechoslovak population is eager to be friends with those who want to be friends with us."

對蘇貿易……「如果有任何人認為有隣國援助或援助隣邦，即係吾人已經將吾人與整個世界隔離，則彼等實為錯誤，捷克人民之絕大多數，皆渴望與願與吾人為友之國家携手。」

Rift between East end West—"Europe has gone definitely to the left. Nationalisation of important parts of industry has become an irretrievakle program of Europe to-day. To many countries which prosper under economic individualism it may send a shiver up their spines, but I sm just stating a well established fact based on historical development and economic necessities.

東西之分裂……「歐洲確已向左傾，各國工業重要部份之國有化，已為今日歐洲不得不然之進程，此點，對於若干於個體經濟制度下繁榮滋長之國家而言，或將使彼等，心驚，然余於此僅為敘述一於歷史發展及經濟需要有良好根據之事實。」

德國死灰復燃
German Revival

Germany—"When we hear heavy German industry is to be put back into the hands of private German enterprise, we become very worried. Our people remember only too well what was the result of Western capital being poured into Germany after the last war."

德國問題……「當吾人聞悉德國之重工業又將交還德國私人企業手中時，吾人當為焦慮，捷克人民對於上次大戰後，西方資本流入德國所產生之結果，記憶猶新。」

魯國軍向烟台挺進
嵩縣收復洛陽威脅已解
Shantung Coast Drive Continues

Nanking, Sept. 20 (Reuter).—With Chinese warplanes blasting a path for them, Nationalist troops, following their capture of the important stronghold of Laiyang, have made further progress towards the large Communist-held port of Chefoo, in north-east Shantung, according to pro-Government dispatches reaching here to-day. Laiyang is situated about 45 miles south-west of Chefoo and was captured after severe fighting.

南京九月二十日路透電：據到達此間之接近政府方面電報稱，國軍於收復魯東北共匪重要據點萊陽後，由於空軍在清掃道路，故已向共匪最大據點烟台進展中，萊陽位於烟台西南約四十五英里處，於激戰後，為國軍收復。

The Chinese air force is said to be especially active in the vicinity of Yenhsien, north-west of Laiyang, bombing and strafing Communist defences and gun positions.

據稱萊陽西北掖縣近郊，空軍活動頻繁，國軍大隊飛機正忙於轟炸與摧毀共匪防禦工事及槍砲陣地。

Chinese Nationalist aircraft are also reported to be heavily pounding Red hideouts in the mountaineus area near Shancheng, a strategic city on the Honan-Hupeh border, recently recaptured by Government troops, where the Communist General Liu Po-cheng's columns have been staging extensive raids on Nationalist military outposts for arms and ammunition.

國軍飛機，據稱正猛力轟毀，不久前始由國軍再度收復之豫鄂邊區略要地商城附近山地之共匪巢穴，該處匪軍劉伯誠部曾向國軍軍事前哨陣地襲擊。

The Government-controlled Central News Agency claims that the Nationalists have removed a great Communist threat to Loyang, a large Government base on the Lunghai railway in west Honan, by recapturing Sinan and Sunghsien, 22 miles west and 60 miles south-west of the city.

官方通訊社中央社聲言，由於國軍收復洛陽城西二十二英里之新安及城西南六十英里之嵩縣兩地，故共匪對豫西隴海線上國軍大據點洛陽之威脅，已經解除。

英國決放棄巴力斯坦 將撤退當地駐軍
British Decide To Give Up Palestine, And Recall Troops

London, Sept. 21. (Reuter)—Britain yesterday decided to surrender her Palestine mandates and withdraw her 100,000 troops unless the United Nations can produce a workable plan soon, reports Fraser Wighton, Reuter's Political Correspondent. A special meeting of the Cabinet in London decided the principle of withdrawal, it was reliably understood. But it left the door open for consideration of any fresh proposals the United Nations may put forward at the General Assembly meeting in New York this week when Palestine discussed.

倫敦九月二十一日路透電：據路透社訪員弗里塞，威頓報導稱，英國昨日已決定如聯合國不能立即提出可用之計劃時，英國即撤放棄其巴力斯坦委任統治權並將駐紮該地之軍隊十萬人撤退。據可靠消息稱，倫敦內閣特別會議，已決定撤退巴力斯英軍之原則。但仍留有餘地，以便本禮拜，紐約聯合國大會討論巴力斯坦問題時，考慮任何新建議。

Yesterday's meeting was the first full Cabinet conference on the recommendations of the United Nations Palestine Commission. The Colonial Secretary, Mr. Arthur Creech Jones, flew home from the West Indies conference in Jamaica specially for the meeting. He was expected to leave immediately afterwards for New York to present the British case on Palestine to the United Nations General Assembly. The remainder of the British delegation, headed by Minister of State Hector McNeil, has already arrived.

昨日內閣會議為討論聯合國巴力斯坦委員提議之首次全體會議，英國殖民部大臣，格里奇瓊斯，特為出席會議，由牙買加之西印度會議飛返英倫。渠將於會後，立即離英赴美，出席紐約聯合國大會，以便向大會提出英國與巴力斯坦問題，由國務大臣麥克尼爾率領之代表團其餘一行，聞已到達紐約。

伊蘭駐蘇大使被撤職
Persia Dismisses Envoy To Moscow

Teheran, Sept. 20 (Reuter).—Prince Muzzaffrr Firuz, Persian Ambassador to Moscow, was dismissed from his post last month and indicted by the Public Prosecutor in Teheran on various charges, reported to include treason and embezzlement, police officials here stated. The latest reports of the Prince's whereabouts was a Moscow statement that he left there for Teheran by air on Sunday. The statement was made known at a time when tension was high in Teheran over a Soviet demand that Persia should ratify the 1946 agreement to set up a joint Russian oil company.

德黑蘭九月二十日路透電：此間警察當局稱，伊蘭駐蘇大使慕薩法，費路茲親王，已被於上月撤職，並由德黑蘭檢察官提起公訴聞所控罪狀甚多，其中並有叛國與盜用公欵等罪，關於親王近日行止，已由莫斯科之聲明指出，渠於星期日乘機離莫斯科返德黑蘭，此一聲明，於德黑蘭方面，正因蘇聯要求批准一九四六年石油協定，成立蘇伊聯合石油公司問題，形勢緊張之時到達當地。

我國表明 對日和會之態度
China Clarifies Stand on Japan Peace Parleys

New York, September 20 (Central News).—Responding to a request from the International News for clarification of the attitude of the Chinese government regarding the proposed Japanese peace conference, Dr. Wang Shih-chieh, Chinese Foreign Minister, made the following statement to INS yesterday:

路透社紐約九月二十日電：我外長王世杰昨應國際新聞社之請發表聲明如下：

"The Chinese government maintains that the organization and procedure of the Far Eastern Commission now functioning in Washington should be applied to the calling of the preliminary peace conference dealing with Japan. The said conference should comprise the eleven powers directly involved in the war against Japan (instead of only the four major powers as Russia insists), and should take a decision by a majority which must however include the concurring votes of the four powers, namely, the United States, China, the United Kingdom and the USSR (instead of by a mere two thirds majority as the American government proposes).

氏稱中國政府認為現在華盛頓之遠東委員之組織與程序當應用於召開對日和約初步會議，該會議應包括直接對日作戰之十一國家（非如蘇聯所堅持之僅包括四强）會議之決議須採用大多數表決制但須包括中美英蘇四强，非如美國建議之採用三分之二多數表決制。

土外部答覆兩抗議 南保俱認土「不友誼」
Turkish Denial To Charges Is Issued

Ankara, September 20 (Reuter)—The Turkish Foreign Office Notes denying Bulgarian charges that Ankara Radio has been "unfriendly", and the Yugoslav charges that Turkey has admitted Yugoslav war criminals, were reported yesterday of have been sent to Sofia and Belgrade respectively, by the new Turkish Foreign Minister, M. Nocrettin Sadak.

安哥拉九月二十日路透電：土外交部殿覆保加利亞與南斯拉夫兩國抗議之覆文，聞已於昨日由土國新任外長沙達克分交索非亞與貝爾格萊德兩京，聞保加利亞之抗議稱安哥拉電台曾對保國作「不友誼」之廣播，南斯拉夫，則抗議土耳其曾允許南國戰犯入境云。

巴爾幹調查團附委會 工作結束
UN Field Team In Balkans Winds Up

Athens, Sept. 20 (Reuter).—The Sub-Commission in Salonika of the United Nations Balkans Commission of Enquiry, which has been investigating alleged frontier incidents, yesterday wound up its proceedings, it was learned here.

雅典九月二十日路透電：據此間獲悉進行調查希阿南邊境糾紛之聯合國巴爾幹調查委員會附委會，已於昨日結束其工作。

敦克爾刻—世界唯一「大同」城
Dunkirk: The One World Town

Condensed from Collier's
Quentin Reynolds
瑞饒士著 （H）譯自「讀者文摘」八月號

As Wally Brennan says, "The governments—ours and the governments of all the other countries—are doing a lot of complicated things in the way of debates and treaties and agreements, But it doesn't seem to be getting the world any nearer to a permanent peace. Our people here in Dunkirk hate the thought of another war. Maybe people all over feel that way. Suppose the ordinary people of different countries could talk to one another without any diplomats interfering! Tho governments of the world might find out how unpopular war is. They'd all work a lot harder to avert war."

正如同瓦萊，布里南所說：「政府（我們的和所有各國的政府）做作一大堆糾纏不清的事，如爭論訂定條約，訂立協定等等。可是這類事，似乎並沒有把世界帶到離永久和平更近的地方，我們敦克爾刻的人都不願意有另一次戰爭的思想，也許世界各地的人民都是這樣想吧。想一想，如果各個不同國家的普通人民，能不要外交家干預而彼此直接交談的話，那够多好！世界各國的政府應該知道戰爭是多麼不受人歡迎，它們應該盡力的設法避免它。

"Suppose a few hundred other cities in America that feel as we do were to adopt some place in Europe and help it along. You know, it might make the people of Europe think pretty highly of us as a country. It might make them realize that even though we talk different languages we're the same kind of folks.

假定美國幾百個別的城市和我們想法一樣，而且選擇了歐洲的某些地方，亦去幫助它們的話，那是怎樣一個情形呢？你可以明白，這樣作是會使歐洲，人民把我們美國看得很高的。這樣作也許會使他們感覺到，雖然我們彼此說着不相同的，語言，但我們都是一樣的人？

"It'd be nice to have branches of the Dunkirk Society all over this country and in places like London and Paris and Stalingrad, I guess people all over Europe must be in bad shape. We're lucky here—mighty lucky. And we'll keep on trying to help others who haven't been so lucky."

「如果敦克爾刻會社能在美國各處以及倫敦，巴黎，斯大林格勒有它的分社，那够多好呢，我想歐洲各地的人民，一定都在一種很惡劣的情形下生活，我們在美國算是幸福的幸福。因此我們要繼續努力去幫助其他不幸的人民。」

Wally Brennan continued slowly, "We haven't lost our sense of proportion. We're a small town and we know it, but Dunkerque Day showed us that even a small town can set something big in motion. All we want to do is to promote neighborliness," They do. I walked into Dunkirk one day not knowing a soul there, and left a week later feeling I was part of the city and envying the people who lived in Dunkirk.

瓦萊，布里南慢慢地繼續說道「我們並沒有失去我們權衡比較的知覺，我們是小城市，這個我們很知道，可是「敦克爾刻日」告訴我們，甚至就是一個小城市也能够作一些在動機上是偉大的事的。我們所要做的，只是促進鄰居之友誼。」他們確實是這樣作了的，有一天我走進敦克爾刻城去，我在那裡一個人也不認識，一個禮拜以後我離開那裡的時候，覺得自己是那個城裡的一份子，而對住在敦克爾刻的人很羨慕。

Maybe the Dunkirk Society will die in birth, but I doubt it. Dunkirk has learned that no one ever became poor by giving. In fact, Dunkirk became immensely enriched. And if other American cities want to try the same thing—well, Dunkirk will be happy to help.

敦克爾刻互助會也許要夭折，但我不相信這個，敦克爾刻人已經了解，任何人不會因捨與而致貧。實際上，敦克爾刻反因此而更大加富足了，如果美國別的城市。願意試一試這同樣事情的話……那好極了，敦克爾刻一定很高興去幫助他們。

(THE END 完)

英國的三角會商
雇主，工人與政府共同討論經濟問題
Employers, Workers And Government In Consultation

（英國新聞處稿）
By Robert MacKay （續）
羅伯特．馬凱著 （H）譯

Regular Exchange Of Views Ensures Britain's New Economic Measures Are Based On Full Knowledge Of Facts.
（一）順序交換意見，保証英國新經濟措施，此種措施是根據對於事實的充分了解與認識而來。
More Joint Production Committees To Be Set Up.
（二）英國將設立更多聯合生產委員會。

The publicity necessarily adopted in order to bring home to every member of Britain's public the economic realities of the moment should not be allowed to obscure the quiet but efficient methods by which the country's economic problems are being met. Consultations are constantly going on between Government and industry and within industry itself, so that all new economic measures are based on critical appreciation of facts. One of the chief consultative bodies is the National Joint Advisory (N.J.C.A.). on which the Trades Union Congress and the British Employers' Confederation each 17 representatives, and at the request of the Minister of Labor the Council is holding a special meeting to consider a number of matters, such as the redistribution of labour, wages, incentives and output per manyear, on which the Government would be glad to have their further advice.

為使英國每一個人，明瞭目前英國經濟的實際情形所作的公佈，應該不讓目前正以之應付英國經濟問題安靜而有效方法，模糊不清了。好。會談在政府與工業界和工業界內部不斷進行，因此所有的新經濟措施，都是建築在嚴格理解實際現狀的基礎上的。會談的主要團體之一，是全國聯合顧問委員會，在這個委員會裡，工會委員會和英國雇主同盟，各有代表十七名，並且在勞工部長的要求之下，顧問委員會正召開一個特別會議，考慮一批問題，如：勞工，工資，獎勵金，每人每年應有產額等，政府在這些問題上，很願意他們能提供更多的意見。

Already, at a meeting on April 23, the Council approved the principle of setting up joint production committees, where they do not already exist, for the regular exchange of views between employers and workers on production questions. Technical aspects of production have already been dealt with in discussions between the President of the Board of Trade and both sides of industry (the Federation of British Industries and the T.U.C.); but the present discussion in the N.J.A.C. will deal chiefly with matters regarded as part of labour relations.

在四月二十三日的一次會議上委員會已經通過成立一個聯合生產委員會的原則，以便雇主工人能經常在生產問題上交換意見，生產的技術問題，在貿易局主席和工業界雙方（英國工業同盟與勞工聯合委員會）會談中，已經討論過了，但目前全國聯合顧問委員會的討論，主要在處理成為勞工關係一部份的問題。

英國在為增加生產而奮鬥
The Battle For Output

The publicity campaign for higher production has been inaugurated with posters illustrating the country's position by picture and diagram under the slogan "We work-or want". These are only some of the means by which Britain's Government intends to press home the basic facts of the country's present economic situation, and, as Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade, has said, the purpose is to explain, not to appeal, because in his opinion there is little doubt that each individual will do his share towards achieving greater industrial production, once he is fully conversant with the facts.

這一個為提高生產量的公衆運動，以廣告傳單登場，用圖畫和圖解來說明英國目前的情勢，並喊着：「我們要工作……否則只有窮困」。這只是英國政府用來曉諭人民英國目前經濟情勢的一些方法，並且正如貿易局長克里浦斯爵士說過的，目的是解釋而不是籲求，因為照他的意思說每一個英國人，一旦充分明瞭實際情形與事實，便會為了獲得更大的工業生產盡他一份責任的。

"In saying 'We work-or want,' said Sir Stafford, "we mean all of us: employer and employee, the worker on his own account, the housewife in her home, Ministers, civil servants, and the Press. Work means all kinds of work-work with brains as well as hands, at the desk and bench, to-day's work, and the work we put into our plans for tomorrow."

克利浦斯爵士說：「說：（我們要工作……否則便只有窮乏）時，我們的意思是指所有的我們：雇主與雇工。工人在他自己的工廠，主婦在她的家裡，大臣，公務員，及報紙，工作，意思指各種工作：一用思想和用手的，在辦公桌上和在凳子上的，今天的工作和我們計劃明天作的。」

At the close of his remarks, made at a Press conference on April 18, Sir Stafford referred to "the most useful talks" he had had with the F.B.I. and the T.U.C. and said: "We are all, I think, very much in agreement on the necessary steps, and there will be more meetings at various levels as matters develop."

克利浦斯爵士，在他四月十八日記者招待會上結束他講話的時候提到他會和英國工業家同盟和工會委員會的最有用的談話，說：「我想我們都很同意此項必要的步驟，而且當事情向前發展的時候，各階層會有更多的會議的。

(To Be Continued 未完)

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美國某出版家看日本
U.S. Publisher Views Japan

JAMES R. YOUNG S.W. Wu 譯

For generations the Japanese were trained like seals in a circus to yap, squeal and clap hands, talk like parrots on national issues, always expressing contempt for the government, but by contrast always going along with the government because to be too critical would be an irritation for the Great One who arranged the peace at Potsdam and who saved the world—Emperor Hirohito.

日本人已受過好幾年訓練，對於國家問題他們被訓得如同馬戲班裡海豹那樣的吠嚷鼓掌和鸚鵡般的學舌。他們亦常表示看不起政府，但是爭論起來時，他們常是與政府同道的，因為過分的批評便是將那個天字第一號的人物天皇裕仁惹惱，他曾安排了波茨坦的和平，他曾拯救了整個世界。

No new leaders will be found in a Japanese Peace Treaty delegation. The passenger list will include the same faces, the familiar frock coats and silk hats, and tons of baggage containing presents.

日本和約代表團裡將不會有新領袖人物參加，代表團的名單中將仍是舊人物，穿載着我們素稔的大禮服大禮帽，以及那些帶有禮品在內的數噸行李。

Four Conditions Set

I would recommend strongly to Senator Chan. Gurney, chairman of the Senate's Armed Forces Committee, that:

四項條件須加規定

我要極力向參院軍事委員會主席張格納參議員建議下列各項：

(1) We demand the maintenance of military stations on Hokkaido island for 20 years; that U.S. Marine Corps representatives be assigned during that period as inspection patrols for all coastal waters dockyards, cable and wireless transmission equipment, and weather observatories.

（一）我們要求繼續在北海島駐軍二十年：在此時期內，應派遣美國海軍陸戰隊代表人員担任對沿岸海面，造船廠，電信收發設備及氣象觀測台等巡視工作。

(2) The U.S. Army Air Corps, with a slogan of "Air Power is Peace Power," should be assigned semi-annual, inspections for 20 years, of Japanese engine production of all types, engine horsepower must be stipulated for all classes of engine output — automobiles, power boats and aircraft.

（二）應派遣以「空軍力量即和平力量」為口號的美國空軍部隊於二十年內每半年巡視一次日本各式的引擎生產，各種引擎產額—汽車，汽船及飛機等……其馬力應加規定。

(3) Japanese shipyard production must be under British, Australian and American supervision. The first two should be the active observers for two decades of Japanese boat building, with American shipping representatives in a minor capacity on a merchant marine control board.

（三）日本船塢之生產應受英澳美等國之監督，英澳二國對日本造船工業於二十年內應加積極的注意。而以少數美國船舶業代表人負參加商船統制局。

(4) Steel mills in Japan must be restricted to the production of plate not more than 42 inches wide.

（四）日本煉鋼廠應限於生產不得超過四十二英寸之鋼版。

These are specific, practical terms which should be imposed upon Japan, but, as I have reiterated for two years since Potsdam, we are not going to face realities at conferences. Instead, we shall proceed on the false assumption that rebuilding Japan will be the bulwark for us in the Far East. That is the psychological hokus-pokus which the Japanese used on us from 1937 to 1941, and the same Japanese are today preparing to appear at a Peace Conference with their old but tested recipes. To hope for the contrary is impossible so long as Japan retains her old, corrupt leaders, who will use the Emperor as their puppet.

以上這些都是應加諸日本的特別和合乎實際的條件。但是正如我於波茨坦協定後兩年來所一再說過的一樣，在和平會議裏我們仍將不顧事實。我們却仍是以重建中的日本為我們遠東方面的壁壘這個不確實的前提而進行。這是一個心理上的裝腔作態，日本人於一九三七至一九四一年間曾利用他對付過我們，日本人現仍預備以此奏效過的老藥方來出席和會。只要日本仍保持其腐舊的且將以天皇為傀儡的那些領袖們，則我們不可能另有他望。

And within five years after signing the treaty, there will be threats of assassination from the underground, for those who signed. It will be rationalized in the Jap mind that the signatories misled the Divine Mission.

而且於簽訂和約後五年內，地下陰謀份子必將有對和約簽字者實行暗殺的威脅，而日本人心理上亦以為合理，因為他們認為和約簽字人曾違背了神聖任務。

(THE END 完)

直升降飛機前途光明
Bright Future For Helicopters

英國發展了兩種新型的直升降機
Britain Developing Two New Types

（英國新聞處稿）
By L. E. Sessel

Those still strange-looking machines, helicopters, seem destined to play a prominent part in future air services. So much can reasonably be deduced from a Government statement in the House of Commons towards the end of April, 1947, when Britain's civil aviation construction plans were under discussion. Helicopters are in fact already spoken of as the air taxis of the future.

直升降飛機，這種外形很奇怪的機器似乎在牠的命運中注定了將來會在航空界佔一個很重要的地位，這種說法可以從1947年9月末下院所發表的政府公告中推論出來，在那個時期英國正在研討民間的航空問題，實際上說來，直升降飛機已被認為是將來的空中出租汽車。

So new and unfamiliar are helicopters to a large number of people that one may justifiably explain that they are revolving-wing machines that go straight up from the ground, can hover motionless in mid-air, fly either forward or backward, and come down vertically to alight in any quite restricted space. They require no long take-off or landing ground like the fixed-wing aircraft; in fact, a matter of 100 yards for the former purpose and 50 for the latter was mentioned in Parliament in respect of one type.

因為大多數的人對於直升降飛機還不太熟悉所以有人便解釋說牠們是一種用機翼旋轉而從地面一直飛翔到半空向前或向後飛然後垂直的降落在任何狹窄的地面，牠們不像其他有固定翼的飛機需要長的滑行路，如果後者需要100碼的滑行路時前者只需要50碼就够了，這種徵像已在國會中提過。

At present they are limited in size and consequently restricted in passenger and cargo capacity, but they will none the less be able to serve purposes in a reduced degree equally as well as their big brothers, the air liners and other commercially flown aircraft. Their range at present is no more than about 200 miles.

在現代直升降飛機因限於體積乘客和裝貨都受着容量的限制但是將來他們服務的成績決不比他們老大哥像其他的商用飛機來得低，雖然他們現在的航程尚不足二百哩。

An honourable custom of the House of Commons was observed when Major McCallum opened the debate on civil aviation affairs, in the course of which the subject of helicopters cropped up. Some of those who followed him, such as ex-members of Britain's Royal Air Force, disclosed that they might be interested in the operating side of aviation only, as distinct from the construction or manufacturing side.

關於民用航空的事情麥克凱拉姆少校曾在英國下議院開過一次辯論會那時便產生了直升降飛機的問題，有些人像以前英國皇家空軍的人員贊成他並且表示他們只可以對駕駛方面發生興趣而不是構造的方面。

空中的出租汽車
"Taxicab of the Air"

The helicopter, said the opener, was looked on as rather a joke by the public at large—a remark that Mr. J. Wilmot, the Minister for Supply, endorsed—but he was certain that in another twenty or forty years it would be the taxicab of the air in Britain. Helicopters would serve as feeders for fixed-wing aircraft to more or less remote areas, particularly in the Highlands of Scotland and the Hebrides islands off its mainland. They would be particularly serviceable, too, in that country where the rocky nature of the ground would involve great cost if landing grounds for ordinary aircraft were contemplated. Helicopter could convey passengers between the big airfields and the centre of cities where, owing to their short take-off and landing-space needs, much time and inconvenience could be saved passengers.

據創設人說直升降飛機以前被一般人看作是一種笑談但是他確信在二十年或四十年後還會直升降飛機會成為英國的空中出租汽車，直升降飛機將成為有固定翼翅的輔助者能使他們能飛到較遠的區域去，尤其是在蘇格蘭高地和在本土以外的希伯瑞島那一方面，在地面上多岩石的地帶要完成普通飛機降落用的機場必需付出極大的代價這時直升降飛機就特別能發揮它服務的效能，直升降飛機因為只需要極短的滑行道所以能担任機場與城市間之旅客運輸使旅客能節省時間而感覺便利。

Major McCallum mentioned that a low speed of 40 miles an hour can be registered on helicopter flying instruments but the manufacturers were aiming at an instrument to register as low as 10 m.p.h. for flying in bad weather and cloud.

凱拉姆少校說過直升降飛機的速度能達到每小時四十哩但是製造家們的目的只是作到每小時十哩的程度為的是在惡劣天氣和有雲遮蔽的時候用來飛行。

(To Be Continued 未完)

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